



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

(Table continued.)

| Years. | Trade Unions. |           |                         | Endowment. |           |                         |
|--------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|
|        | Members.      | Increase. | Percentage of Increase. | Members.   | Increase. | Percentage of Increase. |
| 1887   | 7,614         | ....      | ....                    | ....       | ....      | ....                    |
| 1888   | 8,124         | 510       | 6.69                    | 68         | 68        | 100.00                  |
| 1889   | 8,492         | 368       | 4.52                    | 855        | 787       | 1,157.35                |
| 1890   | 9,239         | 747       | 8.79                    | 2,387      | 1,532     | 179.18                  |
| 1891   | 10,042        | 803       | 8.69                    | 3,752      | 1,365     | 57.18                   |

The statistics are well digested, and the whole work is worthy of study and reference.

---

#### NOTE ON LABOR BUREAUS.

---

Some time since an account was given in these *Publications* of the establishment in France of a Bureau of Labor. The information has recently been received of the foundation of a Labor Bureau in Great Britain with the well-known statistician, Mr. Robert Giffen, at its head. It is gratifying to note the influence of our own Department of Labor in this connection, Dr. E. R. L. Gould having contributed a decided impetus to the movement towards the creation of the Bureau. In December, 1892, he appeared before the Labor Commission, now sitting, and gave a lengthy and exhaustive testimony in regard to the labor bureaus in the United States. Being plied with innumerable questions, he has given a very interesting and very accurate account of the Department of Labor, which contains perhaps the best statement which has been made of its work and methods. As Dr. Gould had been several years in Europe, it does not detract from the value of his testimony to note a slight inaccuracy in regard to an event of recent date. Dr. Gould was incorrectly informed in representing that the Department of Labor was unwilling to take up the work recently assumed under the direction of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and disowned responsibility for the results (No. 6512). The Commissioner, on the contrary, was glad of the opportunity of doing this statistical work despite the burden upon his office which it involved. He limited his work and his responsibility, however, to the collection of the facts, leaving to the committee the labor and responsibility of the analysis of them.

Of equal interest with the account of labor bureaus in the United States is Dr. Gould's testimony in regard to the progress of statistical work along social lines in Europe. Here we let him speak for himself. In reply to a question (6748) of Prof. Marshall, as to the spread of the movement in this direction, he said: "Unquestionably, the movement for the development of labor statistics is taking a very wide extension everywhere. I remember at the Congress, which was held in Vienna last year, the Congress of the International Institute of Statistics, the bulk of the more distinguished statisticians enrolled themselves as members of the committee on labor statistics. That was the first indication. The second thing which resulted from the Congress was a resolution from this committee urging upon the attention of different Governments the importance of organizing statistical agencies to deal, in a greater measure than hitherto, with labor and social questions, with the expressed conviction of opinion that that was the most satisfactory way in which we could approach the study of the subject. Since that time there have been called into existence commissions in Austria and in Germany to study the question, in order to find out in what direction they can best enlarge the study of labor and social statistics. I had a talk the other day in Berlin with Dr. Geheimerath Von Scheel, who is the director of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin, in which he said that they were now discussing the question, and that it was only a matter of a short time when they should have, if not a distinct bureau of labor statistics, at all events, a development on one side of his department which should consecrate itself solely to that work. I had a letter a short time ago from Dr. Inama-Sternegg, who is the president of the Imperial Statistical Commission in Vienna, asking me for information in relation to the latest development of American labor statistics, saying that they were determined to extend the Central Statistical Commission in Vienna, by adding to it a section which should give itself to the study of labor statistics. Shortly before that I was in Norway, and in conversation with Dr. Kiaer, who is the chief of the Royal Statistical Bureau of Norway, he told me that he was, on his own responsibility, without an increased appropriation, giving himself now to the collection of labor and industrial statistics. The other day in Brussels, I had an exceedingly interesting conversation with M. Beernaert, the Prime Minister of Belgium, and M. Leo de Bruyn, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, and both of them told me that

they were organizing a distinct labor bureau, on the model, as far as they could make it applicable to their country, of the Department of Labor of the United States. Still a little further back I had the pleasure of assisting at the organization of the French *Office du Travail*, and giving information before the superior council in somewhat similar fashion to what I am now giving you today. These things, I think, are plainly indicative of the fact that nations are becoming alive to the point which I have just been endeavoring to make, not to the experimental or possible benefit, but to the certain benefit, judging from the past utility of these organs of original social inquiry."

---

#### REPORTS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

---

*Fifth Biennial Report of the State Board of Corrections and Charities of Minnesota for the Year Ending July 31, 1892.* Minneapolis, 1893. Pp. 256.

Reference has been made in previous issues of the *Publications* to the admirable system followed in tabulating the statistics of charities and corrections in Minnesota under the direction of its secretary, Rev. H. H. Hart. The classifications are clear and easily understood. A summary presents the number of public charges in each million of the population.

|                                | In the United States. | In the North Central States. | In Minnesota. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| In state prisons.....          | 722                   | 491                          | 332           |
| In county jails.....           | 312                   | 189                          | 160           |
| In juvenile reformatories..... | 328                   | 250                          | 218           |
| In almshouses.....             | 1,166                 | 1,145                        | 280           |
| Insane persons.....            | 1,698                 | 1,649                        | 1,693         |
| Dependent children.....        | .....                 | .....                        | 424           |
| In soldiers' homes, etc.....   | .....                 | .....                        | .....         |
| Of each 10,000 veterans.....   | 287                   | 298                          | 179           |

This is a most favorable showing for Minnesota, and would indicate that her immigrants have been of a higher standard than in other portions of the country. The ratio of paupers to each million of inhabitants was in June 3942, and in December, 5274. In some of the counties the ratio is more than twice as large. The average cost